

characteristic winter species are included in the lists as well as those that breed. In discussing barriers the author points out that the degree of difference between mammals occurring on the two sides of the Colorado, varies directly as the extent to which the river proves a barrier to their dispersal. He considers that the ranges of all birds and mammals will be accounted for by one or more of the several kinds of barriers which he tabulates, *i. e.* (1) Tangible (mechanical), land to aquatic species or bodies of water to terrestrial; (2) Intangible (non-mechanical); (a) Zonal (temperature), (b) Faunal (humidity), (c) Associational—food supply, breeding places and temporary refuges. He also believes "that only through the agency of barriers is the multiplication of species, in birds and mammals, brought about."

The annotated list includes 150 species or subspecies and is full of original matter relative to the distribution and relationship of races. Some of the most interesting notes are those relating to the tendency to red in place of yellow in the wings and tail of *Colaptes chrysoides* which the author considers is not an evidence of hybridism; also the discussion of *Phalacroptilus*, two forms of which were present, one resident, the other a winter visitant, and the results of his study of *Geothlypis trichas*, which lead to the conclusion that there is no recognizable Pacific coast race *arizela*.

Dr. Grinnell's recent publications set a very high standard, and one which writers of faunal papers would do well to follow. The day when a mere annotated list forms an acceptable contribution to North American ornithology is rapidly passing and an author will soon be required to be versed in the various problems of evolution and capable of using his data in their elucidation.—W. S.

**Bangs and Phillips on Birds from Yunnan.**<sup>1</sup>—A collection of 1376 bird skins made by a Japanese collector in southern Yunnan has recently been acquired by the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and a list of the 240 species, with comments, is here presented. The following are described as new: *Niltava sundara denotata* (p. 280), Mengtze; *Cryptolopha trivirgatus eivuncidus* (p. 282), Mengtze; *Pericrocotus brevirostris ethologus* (p. 282), Hsienchau, Hupeh, China, W. R. Zappey; *P. b. flavillaceus* (p. 283), Koolloo Valley, northern India; *Spizixus canifrons ingrani* (p. 285), Mengtze; *Ianthocincla lustrabila* (p. 285), Loukouchai; *Pomatorhinus maccllellandi odicus* (p. 286), Mengtze; *P. ruficollis reconditus* (p. 286), Mengtze; *Actinodura ramsayi yunnanensis* (p. 288), Loukouchai; *Enicurus guttatus bacatus* (p. 292), Loukouchai; *Ianthia practica* (p. 292), Loukouchai; *Buchanga leucogenys cerussata* (p. 302), Ichang, Hupeh, China, W. R. Zappey.—W. S.

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<sup>1</sup> Notes on a Collection of Birds from Yunnan. By Outram Bangs and John C. Phillips. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., Vol. LVIII, No. 6, April, 1914, pp. 267-302.